STATE WATER RESOLFACES CONTROL BOARD JOHN HERRICK, ESQ., S.B. #139125 1 Attorney at Law 2003 JUH 27 AM 11: 26 4255 Pacific Avenue, Suite 2 2 Stockton, CA 95207 Telephone: (209) 956-0150 3 DM OF MALES MALHIS Fax: (209) 956-0154 SACHAMENTO 4 Attorneys for South Delta 5 Water Agency, et al. 6 7 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 8 STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD 9 CLOSING BRIEF OF SOUTH DELTA In the matter of: 10 WATER AGENCY, ET AL., ON PETITIONS FOR LONG-TERM Consideration of a Petition of the San Joaquin TRANSFER BY MERCED IRRIGATION 11 River Group Authority (Merced Irrigation District) DISTRICT, MODESTO IRRIGATION and Modesto Irrigation District and Turlock 12 DISTRICT, AND TURLOCK Irrigation District) for Approval of a Long-Term Transfer Involving a Change in the Place and IRRIGATION DISTRICT 13 Purpose of Use of Water 14 15 Petitioners have requested a long term transfer of water to supplement the San Joaquin 16 River Agreement ("SJRA") flows where a "double-step" is necessary. Double step refers to those 17 situations where the SJRA provides for an increase in the spring pulse flows when the numerical 18 values assigned to previous and current water year types total a specified amount. 19 The Petition was filed under Water Code Sections 1735 et. seq., and 1707. The Board 20 may approve the Petition if the license change allowing the transfer: 21 1. Would not result in substantial injury to any legal user of water; and 22 2. Would not unreasonably affect fish, wildlife, or other instream beneficial uses. 23 The Board's Notice states that protests may be based upon any of the following factors: 24 Injury to another legal user of water. 25 Adverse environmental impact. 26 Not in the public interest. 27 Contrary to law. 28 -1-

CLOSING BRIEF OF SOUTH DELTA WATER AGENCY, ET AL.

Not within the jurisdiction of the SWRCB.

SDWA submits that the Petition fails under each of the first four of these factors.

PETITIONERS' ANALYSIS ASSUMES VIOLATION OF EXISTING LICENSE CONDITIONS.

In support of the Petition, Petitioners submitted the testimony of Mr. Daniel Steiner who performed the modeling in the original EIR/EIS supporting the SJRA, and also for the supplemental EIR/EIS supporting the subject transfer, entitled *Acquisition of Additional Waters* for Meeting Flow Objectives for the San Joaquin River Agreement. Mr. Steiner states in his testimony at page 19:

For the May supplemental water setting, modeling indicates that Stanislaus River operations may be affected by the recovery of New Don Pedro Reservoir storage in one instance... out of the eight years requiring supplemental flow, ... In this instance, the reduction in release from the Tuolumne River during April 1995 (for recovery of May 1984 supplemental water) resulted in an increase in release from New Melones for water quality objectives at Vernalis.

Mr. Steiner goes on to state at page 20 of his testimony:

In this instance, the supplemental release in the modeled year 1971 resulted in a reduction in release from the Merced River during August 1973. This reduction in Summer-time discretionary release from New Exchequer resulted in increased release from New Melones . . . for water quality objectives at Vernalis.

At pages 169 and 170 of D-1641, the Board limited the Petitioner's licenses as follows:

At times when the USBR is release water from New Melones Reservoir for the purpose of meeting the Vernalis Salinity Objective, or when standard permit term 93 is in effect, or when salinity objectives at Vernalis are not being met, licensee shall not replenish (1) stored water or foregone diversions provided for the April-May pulse flow or the October target flow at Vernalis, or (2) water transferred to the USBR pursuant to the SJRA. The Executive Director of the SWRCB has delegated authority to insure that this condition is not used by the USBR to increase the obligation of licensee.

Hence we see that although current license conditions <u>preclude</u> Petitioners from refilling their reservoirs when there are releases from New Melones for water quality (salinity), the assumptions in the modeling place no such restrictions on reservoir operations; otherwise refill

The only conclusion to this is that the modeling does not indicate what could happen if the Petition is granted; it assumes reservoir operations contrary to current license restrictions.

This point becomes more than mere speculation about modeling. Attached to the testimony of Kevin Kaufman (SDWA 01) on behalf of Stockton East Water District ("SEWD") is a February 14, 2003 letter from the SWRCB to the Petitioners. That letter indicates that in this very year, the Petitioners did indeed store water to refill SJRA releases during times when New Melones was making releases for water quality at Vernalis. In fact, on cross examination the operators for Petitioners on the Tuolumne and Merced Rivers confirmed they have "yet to" implement that license restriction (RT 25:9-26:1) and that when refilling their reservoirs, they make no investigation to see if New Melones is releasing water for water quality (RT 26:9-23).

Petitioners may argue that in one instance the increased New Melones release was later in the year, not at the time of refill. Such an argument cannot prevail. The USBR decides each year how it will release its water quality allocation from New Melones. Petitioners should not be able to rely on the Bureau's manipulation of when the insufficient allocation is released in order to avoid the obligations set forth in their licenses.

THE MODELING PRESENTED BY PETITIONERS DOES NOT SUPPORT A FINDING OF NO INJURY.

In addition to several pieces of evidence provided by Protestants, Mr. Steiner acknowledged that although his modeling assumed the Bureau operated New Melones under the Interim Operations Plan ("IOP") (for example, see RT 92:7-11), the Bureau was in fact not operating pursuant to the provisions of that Plan. Mr. Steiner describes it as the IOP being "implemented with exception." (RT 80:25-81:1) and "this year they've stated they may operate outside the IOP." (RT 86:8-11). Whatever words are used, the fact is that the underlying assumption in the Petitoners' modeling (the base case of the IOP) is not correct. Mr. Steiner was forced to admit that changes to the IOP affect water allocations from New Melones and that such changes have not been determined or analyzed. (RT 97:16-23).

Mr. Steiner attempted to soften this gap in analysis by claiming that changes to the IOP

would likely have little affect on water allocations. However, that is simply not true. Mr. Steiner's tells us how the IOP allocates water on page 10 of his testimony (SJRGA 1). Although small changes in storage in New Melones may not at first seem to affect amounts from 1.4 MAF to 6 MAF, on cross-examination the truth was revealed. Changes in storage that are near the boundaries of allocation categories can make the difference between CVP contractors (eg., SEWD) receiving zero, 59 TAF, or 90 TAF in any particular year due to "stair step" allocations. (See RT 84:8-25).

In addition, the modeling for the SJRA EIR/EIS had a significant difference than that of the supplement EIR/EIS. In the SJRA EIR/EIS, Mr. Steiner assumed that 15,000 acre-feet of OID Stanislaus allocation went back (actually remained in storage rather than be delivered) into the total amount allocated for all users. (See generally RT 51:3-13). In the Supplemental EIR/EIS, he now assumes that water from OID is subsequently allocated for fishery releases. (RT 51:11-52:2).

Mr. Steiner asserts this flaw in his modeling would have no real affect because the water would either eventually spill or "go down the river." (RT 53:24-54:4). Such statements are unsupported. Even a cursory look at the IOP (page 10 of SJRGA 1) indicates that yearly allocations do not equal inflow and storage as we discussed above. Even small changes can affect water allocations. Mr. Steiner originally assumed 15 TAF from OID would each year go back into the pot and improve all allocations. We now discover to the contrary that there is 15 TAF less each year in New Melones during the 12 year VAMP.

The modeling simply does not tell us what happens when water is provided under the Petition.

APPROVAL OF THE PETITIONS WOULD LIKELY RESULT IN INJURY TO LEGAL USERS.

The Board will recall that a part of the testimony of Alexander Hildebrand (SDWA 5) indicated that the Petitioners were currently supplying SJRA flows by switching summer flows to spring and thus affecting downstream quality and diversions during the summer. Mr. Hildebrand concluded the proposed transfer would do the same. Petitioners tried to rebut this position with

the testimony of Mr. Robert Nees and Mr. Ted Selb. However, their testimony actually confirmed Mr. Hildebrand's analysis. Fore example, in SJRGA 6, Mr. Selb discussed what flows might be affected by refill. He stated on the second page of SJRGA 6:

Merced has the discretion as to when the additional releases are made. Under these conditions Merced would release this water to optimize power production while meeting the flood control requirements. These releases would likely occur during the peek power production need of July though September.

More telling though are the admissions by these witnesses on cross-examination.

MR. NOMELLINI: Would you agree that there are some of the flows, some of the water being transferred for the 47,000 acre-feet, that would have been released in July through September for power production purposes if this proposed transfer doesn't go through?

MR. SELB: Yes. . . .

MR. NOMELLINI: Your testimony is that South Delta's testimony is partially incorrect?

MR. SELB: Yes.

(See generally RT 214:5-215:13).

We will now review Mr. Hildebrand's and other testimony to see what harm occurs. First of all, SDWA presented the complete chains of title for three diverters; one on Old River, one on Grant Line Canal, and one on the San Joaquin River; (See SDWA 2, 3 and 4 respectively). Those documents confirm the riparian status of the diverters and were not challenged or contradicted by Petitioners. As an example, Mr. Hildebrand's title documents (SDWA 4) show that a portion of his property is an island in the San Joaquin River; all sides of it abutting the water. It cannot seriously be asserted that at least a portion of all lands abutting the South Delta channels are riparian. SDWA also put on evidence of appropriative rights (see SDWA 5, 8, an 10).

These properties all experience problems associated with water quantity or levels and quality. The Thorson property (SDWA 2) regularly experiences low water levels, sometimes preventing diversions (see SDWA 21 and 5), due to export pumping.

The Augusta-Bixler property on Grant Line Canal (SDWA 3) experiences water level and

high salinity problems (SDWA 21 and 5). The Hildebrand property (SDWA 4) sometimes experiences low water levels and quality problems. In addition, Mr. Jerry Robinson testified that his property on Middle River is sometimes affected by low water levels and showed pictures of Middle River with virtually no water. (SDWA 8).

Mr. Hildebrand explained that the shift in summer flows to spring as confirmed by Petitioners' witnesses will exacerbate these problems. Less water in summer can do a number of things. It places a greater burden on New Melones to meet the Vernalis standard, thus increasing the times when New Melones water will be insufficient to meet this standard. It means less water in the South Delta channels which affects local diverter's ability to divert water. It decreases circulation and flushing which increases salinity and causes the type of harm experienced by Mr. Salmon on the Augusta-Bixler Farm (see SDWA 21). Due to D-1641's authorization to export 100 percent of the spring pulse flow under JPOD, it increases export pumping rates at times other than spring (see generally SDWA 5). [Although D-1641 allows export of 100 percent of the San Joaquin River during pulse flows, USF&WS biological opinions limit the amount of exports resulting in the make-up pumping of this "lost" amount and the consequent increased rate of exports later in the year. Hence, Petitioners' transfer which increases spring pulse flows actually results in increased export pumping at other times of the year under JPOD.]

Petitioners' response to this is that New Melones is obligated to meet water quality, and JPOD requires a Response Plan to protect against the incremental impacts of pumping this water. This issue is answered by SDWA 5 and 10. It is now clear that DWR and USBR (the purchaser of Petitoners' water under this transfer) are incapable of analyzing the effects of the transfer on South Delta water levels and quality. Last year, there were water level problems upstream of the barriers in Tom Paine Slough and resulting damage. (See SDWA 10). JPOD modeling did not and has not predicted this event, thus there is insufficient data to conclude the transfer will not affect legal users. The only data is Mr. Hildebrand's analysis which indicates the Petition will result in decreased flows and the harm to water levels and quality that result. This analysis remains uncontroverted.

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Thus, not only did Petitioners fail to meet their initial burden as discussed above, but Protestants have shown that the Petition will harm legal users.

THE PROPOSED TRANSFER IS CONTRARY TO LAW.

Water Code Section 1707(b)(1) requires that the subject license change "will not increase the amount of water the person is entitled to use."

Petitioners' request does exactly this. As Mr. Steiner, Mr. Ward, Mr. Selb, and Mr. Nees confirm, in order to provide the transfer water, the Petitioners will sometimes make releases from storage. That released water will later be recovered by refilling the storage. The Petitioners' refill in order to not lose that amount of water for their use.

By definition then, the Petitioners are using the same amount of water as before, and using additional water for the pulse flow at Vernalis. It is impossible to describe this as anything but increasing the amount of water Petitioners use. California law limits the amount of water a license holder is permitted to use to the amount actually put to beneficial use. Thayer v. California Development Co. 164 Cal. 117 (1912) notwithstanding the maximum amount specified under the license.

It is certainly against public policy to let irrigation districts who have used the same amount of water for the last 80 or more years to suddenly increase the total amount they use, especially on an over committed river system.

In addition, Water Code Section 1629 (as well as Section 1392) provides:

Every licensee, if he accepts a license, does so under the conditions precedent that no value whatsoever in excess of the actual amount paid to the State therefore shall at any time be assigned to or claim for any license granted or issued under the provisions on this division, or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division, in respect to the regulation by any competent public authority of the services or the price of the services to be rendered by any licensee or by the holder of any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division or in respect to any valuation for purposes of sale to or purse, whether through condemnation proceedings or otherwise, by the State or any city, city and county, municipal water district, irrigation district, lighting district, or any political subdivision of the State, of the rights and property of any licensee, or the possessor of any rights granted, issued, or acquired under the provisions of this division.

The phrases, "or for any rights granted or acquired under the provisions of this division" and "any rights granted, issued or acquired under the provisions of this division" cannot be logically limited to only the transfer of the entire license. The "division" referred to is Division 2 of the Water Code which provides for the manner in which permits and licenses are granted. Under those statutes, there are granted rights for place of use, purpose of use, time of use, and amount of use; which are clearly "rights granted" under the division. Section 1629 precludes transfer of any of these rights for profit.

CONDITIONS FOR APPROVAL OF PETITION.

As stated above, it does not appear that the Petitions have abided by the refill limitations set forth in D-1641. A record of compliance on those existing conditions should be a prerequisite before consideration be given to the subject Petitions. However, should the Board approve the Petitions, refill should only be allowed with water that is truly excess to the system. Discretionally flood and power releases are not surplus to the system as explained by Mr. Hildebrand (SDWA 5). In addition, Petitioners should be ordered to pass through all inflow from at least June through September when inflow to the Delta is less than diversion needs.

CONCLUSION

Petitioners have failed to meet their initial burden to show the Petition, if granted, will not result in harm to other legal users. Protestants' evidence confirms that harm will result and that currently proposed mitigation/protection (D-1641 Response Plan for JPOD) is not reliable. In addition, the transfer is contrary to law and against public policy. The Petition should therefore be denied. SDWA joins in the Briefs submitted by CDWA and SEWD to the extent they are not inconsistent with this Brief.

Dated: June 27, 2003

JOHN HERRICK, ESQ., Attorney for Protestants South Delta Water Agency, et al.

SDWA\Pleadings\MID Brief Long-Term Transfer

PROOF OF PERSONAL SERVICE

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2	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
3	ss. County of San Joaquin)
4	I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of San Joaquin. My
5	business name is Service First and my business address is Post Office Box 2257, Stockton,
6	California, 95202. I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled
7	action.
8	On Friday, June 27, 2003, I hand delivered CLOSING BRIEF OF SOUTH DELTA
9	WATER AGENCY, ET AL., ON PETITIONS FOR LONG-TERM TRANSFER BY
10	MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT, MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, AND
11	TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT on Ms. Diane Lawson, of the State Water Resources
12	Control Board, Division of Water Rights, 1001 I Street, 14th Floor, by hand delivering true copies
13	thereof to the person at the front desk of the SWRCB at approximately 11:45 a.m.
14	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the
15	foregoing is true and correct.
16	EXECUTED on June 27, 2003, at Stockton, California.
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19	PATRICK BURNETT
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PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL

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2 STATE OF CALIFORNIA 3 SS. County of San Joaquin 4 I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County of San Joaquin. My business address is 4255 Pacific Avenue, Suite 2, Stockton, California 95207. I am over the age 5 of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action. I am readily familiar with the practice of the Law Office of John Herrick for collection and processing of correspondence for 6 mailing with the United States Postal Service. In the ordinary course of business of the Law Office of John Herrick, correspondence is deposited with the United States Postal Service the same day as it is collected and processed. 8 On June 27, 2003, I served the within CLOSING BRIEF OF SOUTH DELTA 9 WATER AGENCY, ET AL., ON PETITIONS FOR LONG-TERM TRANSFER BY 10 MERCED IRRIGATION DISTRICT, MODESTO IRRIGATION DISTRICT, AND 11 TURLOCK IRRIGATION DISTRICT on the interested parties in said action, by placing a 12 true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, and placed for 13 collection and mailing on said date to be deposited with the United States Postal Service 14 following ordinary business practices at Stockton, California, addressed as follows: 15 Tim O'Laughlin, Esq. O'Laughlin & Paris, LLP 16 2571 California Park Drive, #210 Chico, CA 95928 17 Dante John Nomellini, Esq. 18 P. O. Box 1461 Stockton, CA 95201 19 Karna E. Harrigfeld, Esq. 20 Herum, Crabtree & Brown 2291 W. March Lane, Suite B100 21 Stockton, CA 95207 22 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the 23 foregoing is true and correct. 24 EXECUTED on June 27, 2003, at Stockton, California. 25 26 27

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